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HOW TO DRAW A MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA IN ONE MINUTE

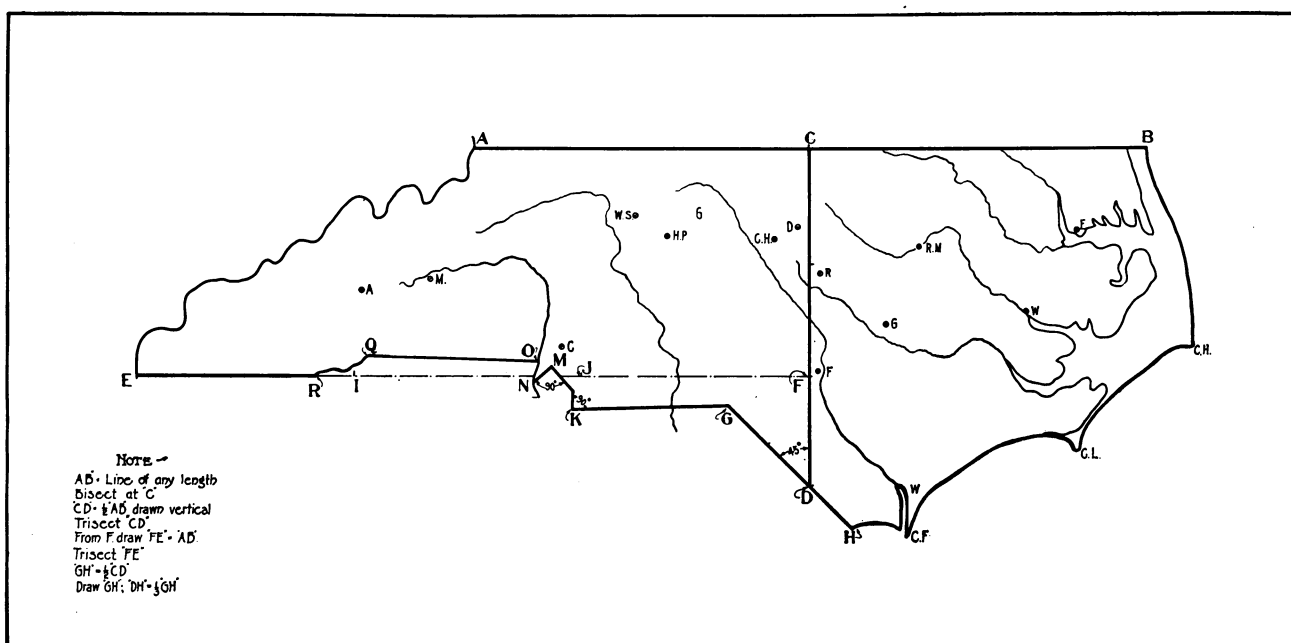
By JOHN J. BLAIR

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THE boundary outline of North Carolina is peculiar and interesting. Certain relations as to shape and distances exist which can be memorized and applied when needed by both teachers and children. To be able to draw a map of our state off hand, and reasonably correct is a desirable and use-

ful accomplishment. Start now with the western boundary. To climb the mountains, first take two steps, then wind along the crest of the ridge until the point A is reached.

For the coast line, note that Cape Hatteras is far out to sea and nearly opposite the center of CD.



ful accomplishment. By the method indicated here, with a little practice, teachers and children can quickly and accurately draw a map of any size on paper or on the blackboard. Refer to the cut and apply the following directions:

Draw a horizontal line AB of any length; bisect this line and from the point C draw a vertical line half the length of the first line. Touching the lower end of this vertical line, draw a line GH at an angle of forty-five degrees, making it half as long as the vertical line, one third of it to the right and two thirds to the left of D. From the left end draw a horizontal line equal to GH.

Trisect the line EF, and note that for the first third the tendency of the lower boundary is *below* the construction line, the middle division *above* the line, and the last division *on* the line.

In the odd irregular section of the southern boundary there are two right angles, and the left side of the sawtooth-like projection, formed by the Catawba

river, is a vertical line. Start now with the western boundary. To climb the mountains, first take two steps, then wind along the crest of the ridge until the point A is reached.

For the coast line, note that Cape Hatteras is far out to sea and nearly opposite the center of CD.

The initial letters of the three principal sounds beginning at the north and named in order spell "CAP"—Currituck, Albemarle, and Pamlico.

With a little close observation and practice the sounds and seven of the principal rivers can be sketched in their proper location.

The first letters of fifteen towns in the different parts of the state are indicated; their location should be memorized.

It is of interest to know that the northern boundary of the state is 324 miles, so that the line AB can be taken as a standard or scale of measurement.

It has been found by the writer that these interesting relations which are peculiar to our state appeal to the curiosity of all students of geography, and in applying them, valuable results can be obtained.